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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, June 26, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Heroic Act of Seven Men of Captain Campbell's Company.

A private letter written by a member of Capt. Campbell's Company, dated June 14th, relates one of the bravest acts of the war; from which we make the following extract:

"On Thursday last twenty-five of our Company were on picket duty along the front toward Richmond, as were twenty-five from each of the other companies of the 49th. A cavalryman rode along the picket line bearing a dispatch for General Brookes' Brigade which lies on our left. But the unerring aim of a rebel sharpshooter,(which alas, takes off too many brave boys) entered the vitals of the cavalryman. His horse ran furiously with him toward the rebel lines, and when within twenty paces of the rebel pickets he fell off and the horse ran back within our lines. The despatch bearer laid in the wheat field for two hours when Col. Vinton of the 43d New York rode up and said, "Boys there lies one of our men! Must we leave him there? No, if we do the rebel sons of b—— will get him! Who will volunteer to bring him in?" And instantly Jerry Cromer, George Cromer, Hanson Campbell, Isaac Beamer, Theodore D. McFarland, Arthur Rodgers and Wash. McCall, stepped forward and offered to accompany Col. Vinton on the hazardous expedition. They first stacked their arms, and then stealthily crept through the grain until they reached the despatch bearer. The rebel pickets saw them and fired but a higher divinity preserved them from the bullets of the enemy and they came out bearing the ill fated cavalryman with them. Truly, "brave boys are they who have come at their country's call." But that which we pride in, is, that though there were twenty-five men on picket from each company that day not a man volunteered to accompany Col. Vinton but Company D.—all Huntingdon co. boys.

"Our Company is enjoying good health—there being only three on the sick list. Lieut. Westbrook is very low with fever. B. M. Greene has recovered so far as to rejoin the company. Thomas Coder is sick.

"We are making shades over the streets in the camp, it being very pretty and conducing to our health and comfort."

A Noble Appeal.

Below we print the address issued by *The Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association*, and ask for it the careful and candid perusal of the people of this state. The object of the association is purely humane. It only seeks to co-operate with the agents already appointed by Gov. Curtin, to carry aid, comfort and consolation to the sick and wounded soldiers in the armies of the Republic. Such a purpose, will of course become popular, and secure the hearty support of every true Pennsylvanian.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, That it may realize the objects it has in view, appeals to you for material aid. In doing so, it is deemed proper that those objects be publicly declared, and the plan it has adopted for effecting them briefly disclosed.

The Association proposes to act as an auxiliary to the agency established here by the State for carrying aid, comfort, and consolation to her sick and wounded sons in the Army of the Republic. The Association intends to have at its rooms lists of the names of Pennsylvanians in the Hospitals here, and, as far as possible, elsewhere; it will seek to apprise the soldier's friends of his condition; it will strive to place in his hands and about him those little nameless comforts which no Government, however paternal, and no Government Agency, however complete or efficient, can, or can be expected to procure or distribute; it will look to the burial of the dead, and keep such records thereof that affection may find the spot where its treasure is laid; it will endeavor to impart at its rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of our suffering brothers.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice-Presidents, an Executive Committee of Thirteen, and a Finance Committee of Seven, a Treasurer and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with its appropriate duties. They have also selected a store-keeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send money donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to Jay Cooke & Co., Treasurer. But if your gifts be in clothing or other comforts, send them to some member of the Finance Committee only. All inquiries relative to soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

With entire confidence, the Association appeals to the loyalty and generosity of a people who have never shrunk from sacrifice or suffering when the country called for them, as now, in a just and noble cause. God permits us to live in troublous but heroic times, when justice, mercy, and humanity aid in summoning all to the discharge of high duties at the expense of personal comfort and selfish considerations. Wherever the Christian or philanthropist has gone forth from you to this field of labor among the sick and suffering, you have followed him lovingly and trustingly with your means and your blessings. The knowledge of this, borne to us on every breeze, encourages us in this our appeal.

Remember, it is not money alone we shall need. Those who cannot give that, can bestow some garment from their wardrobe or some comfort from their store-house. Our appeal is before you; of the nature of the response we entertain no doubt.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,
D. L. EATON, Chairman.

The Tax Bill as Passed.

There were in all three hundred and fifteen amendments to the Internal Revenue Tax Bill. The House having, through its Committee of Conference, receded from two hundred and fifty-three, and the Senate, through its managers, from sixteen of them, the remainder became a subject of compromise as embodied in their joint report, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate, while in the House the following named members voted against it, viz: Messrs. Allen, of Illinois; Browne, of Rhode Island; Johnson, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Shiel, Styles, White, of Ohio; Wickliffe and Wood.

The bill now only awaits the President's approval to become a law, and to take effect on the first of August.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to receive a salary of $4,000 per annum.

Among the more important amendments to the bill are the following:

On all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, 3½ cents per ton, provided that for all contracts of lease for coal lands made before the first of April 1862, the lessee shall pay the tax.

Tobacco—On cavendish, plug, twist, fineout and manufactured of all descriptions (not including snuff, cigars and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in or made exclusively of stems), valued at more than 30 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound; valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in, 5 cents per pound.

On snuff, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, 20 cents per pound.

On cigars, valued at not over $5 per thousand, 1 50 per thousand.

On cigars, valued at over $5, and not over $10 per thousand, $2 per thousand.

On cigars, valued at over $10, and not over $20 per thousand, 2 50 per thousand.

On cigars, valued at over $20 per thousand, 3 50 per thousand.

On all cloth, and all textile on knitted or filled fabric of cotton, wool, or other material, before the same has been dyed, printed, bleached or prepared in any other manner, a duty of 3 per centum ad valorum shall be charged.

On and after October next, a tax of ½ per cent. shall be paid on cotton.

Whenever a duty is imposed upon any article removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on or after the 1st of June next.

No duty is to be levied on any sales by judicial or executive officers, making auction sales by virtue of a judgment of decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executors or administrators.

On whiskey, 20 cents per gallon.

There is no tax on rectified or mixed liquors.

The tax on watches and piano fortes is stricken out.

On all horned cattle, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered and for sale, 30 cents a head.

On all calves and cattle under that age, slaughtered and for sale, 5 cents per head; and on all hogs exceeding six months old, slaughtered and for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds twenty in any one year, 10 cents per head.

Steam railroads and steamboats pay 3 per centum; railroads using other power than steam, and ferry boats, 1½ per centum, and toll bridges 3 per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts.

For every passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, $3.—When the annual gains, profit or income exceed the sum of $600, but not $10,000, a duty of 3 per centum on the amount of the first named sum: if the income exceeds $10,000, a duty of five per centum upon all over $600.

On any telegraphic despatch or message, when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, 1 cent; when the charge for the first ten words exceeds 20 cents, 3 cents.

Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or by other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, 25 cents.

The dog tax of 25 cents is stricken out.

In computing the allowance or drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed, in addition to the 3 per centum duty, which shall have been paid on the said articles, a drawback of five miles in all cases, where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof has been previously paid; the amount of the allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

So much of the act of August last as imposes a direct tax of twenty millions on the United States, shall only be held to authorize the levy and collection of one tax to that amount; and no other tax shall be levied under and by virtue thereof until the 1st of April, 1865, when the same shall be in full force and effect.

The Union Movement in Indiana.

The State Union Convention was held in Indiana on the 18th inst., in which some of the oldest and most prominent Democrats took an active part. A State ticket was nominated, upon which was placed two of the most prominent Democrats. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, The National Government is engaged in a war waged against it by its enemies, for the avowed purpose of its destruction and the subversion of our republican form of Government: therefore,

Resolved, That the present civil war was forced upon the country by the Disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government; that in the present national emergency, we, the people of Indiana, in Convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid, with men and money, the vigorous prosecution of the present war, which is not being waged, upon the part of our Government, for the purpose of conquest, subjugation, or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coincide in these sentiments to unite with us in support of the ticket this day nominated.

Resolved, That we demand and expect of our Executive and legislative bodies, both State and National, an economical administration of governmental affairs, and the punishment of fraud against the Government, as well as a fearless discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That as long as patriotism, courage, and the love of constitutional liberty shall be honored and revered among the people of the United States, the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the Union, who have offered their lives for the salvation of their country, will be remembered with the most profound feelings of veneration and gratitude, and that we now tender to them the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of every member of this Convention.

Resolved, That we tender to the 60,000 volunteers from Indiana our heartfelt congratulations, and hail with pride the fact that upon every battle-field where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in defence of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that, while they are subduing armed traitors in the field, we will condemn, at the ballot-box, all those in our midst who are not unconditionally for the Union.

Speech of Hon. Henry Seachrist.

Mr. Seachrist, for forty years a prominent Democrat then addressed the Convention as follows:

I feel very grateful to this audience and its presiding officer for the honor of addressing you at this time. I am unprepared, even with notes, to speak to you; but the heart's speaking from its warm impulses to fellow hearts is probably the best, as it is the freshest, converse we can hold together. I have no speech to make to timid men. If there are any here who doubt our capacity for republican government; who thinks there will not be vigor and permanence hereafter, "let him slide." [Laughter.] I talk to men who love their country, and would perish rather than see it perish. I have been a partisan thirty-seven years. I have no regrets for it now. I look back upon my career with pride. Mistakes have been made, but it is human to err. But when I look back upon the achievements of that man of iron will and incorruptible honesty who crushed the rebellion of South Carolina, I have no regrets. The days of heroes, political heroes, has gone by. Jackson, who was in heart and soul above any other man of his age, who had no kindred, and placed his country above all else, that man would have stricken this rebellion down at once with an iron hand, without calling out an army of 500,000 men.

My political education began under the tutelage of Jackson. *Nine of us who held the first Democratic Convention in Indiana, in* 1827 *are here to-day.* They are for the country, and the Union, and the triumph of the laws. I have always supposed it was the duty of every citizen, without regard to party, to stand by his Government, as the child stands by its mother. This was the doctrine of ancient Democracy. This was the spirit imbued into me when a child. I sprang from that class which furnished common soldiers in our early wars, men of the frontier, hardy and undisciplined, but who would take a battery from the British, or chase the Indian from the woods and swamps, whenever duty called them. This origin implanted in me a bitter hatred of anti-war men. For myself, I adopted the motto of the lamented Decatur: "In time of war, I am for my country, right or wrong." I supposed this was the doctrine of the Democracy. It is true that no Democratic creed had provided for such an emergency, but I should have thought that every principle of the party, and even its animal instincts, (laughter,) would have forced it to the support of the Government in this war. If not, I would cast such a traitor party from me.

There might be circumstances when I might fail to support my Government. If there was an attempt to establish a despotism, to destroy the institutions that protect us, I would fight against it. But I would be an open enemy. I would give it a written release from all protection, and all claim to any rights under it, and leave it. I would never fight the battle of traitors on the soil of the Government (applause) which protected me. If I were a Secessionist I would *go South.*" [Great applause and cries of "Good."]

It is said that the 8th of January Convention party is not an anti-war party. They argue very illogically. In this country, and under every free Government, it is certain that any party which organizes against the Government, in time of war, becomes inevitably an anti-war party. The motive may be patriotic, at first, but they cannot help drifting from opposition to the Government into opposition to the war. How has it been in this country? Let the past speak. The old Federal party was composed of men of honor and ability, who were patriotic and did good service in the Revolution; but it attempted to dictate how the war of 1812 should be conducted. It was opposed to a war with Great Britain, but in favor of one against France. In proposing to change the direction of the war, it drifted into an anti-war party. *The Hartford Convention discussed the very questions* which were under discussion *at the 8th of January Convention.* [Cheers and laughter.]

I refer to a recent example in point. In the Mexican war the Whig party didn't intend to be an anti-war party. But Polk's administration had to be opposed. They went on, and however tenderly they arrayed themselves, at last, in direct opposition to the war.—I opposed them. I denounced Corwin as a moral traitor. I think so yet.—As the Federal party died of opposition to the war of 1812, so did the Whig party die of opposition to the Mexican war. It made an attempt to change its position by identifying itself with the name and fame of General Taylor, and succeeded for a time.—But when he died it died. No party can array itself against the Government in time of war without writing its own death warrant at the hands of the people.

Political parties always become anti-war parties, if party organization is kept up in time of war. Even if the 8th of January Convention had nominated perfectly unexceptionable men, I would still oppose them, for I will not consent to place myself in opposition to my Government in time of war.

I said that some of my fellow-Democrats were illogical in their opposition to the administration. I differ from them in their premises. They assume that the Administration is attempting to subvert by the war the Government of our fathers. And they tell us complacently that they are in favor of furnishing money for the war. If this was the case, I would organize an armed opposition to the Government. I would not submit to any organized treason here. I would as soon support the treason of Jeff. Davis as the treason of any other traitor. I have great respect for the traitors who fight openly against the Government; none for submissionists who undertake to direct the war by opposition to the Government. I viewed with dismay the progress of this matter. I knew that oceans of blood must be shed before the Union could be broken up. I expected to see the battle-field here, and the last hamlet in Indiana in flames.—But this did not take place, because the people of Indiana overawed the traitors among them.

The men to whom I refer were the original Breckinridge men. The first blow of the traitors was the attempt to break up the Democratic party.—Those who broke up the Charleston Convention and followed Yancey, did it to break up the party—as a threat of disunion. I regarded the nomination of Breckinridge as a disunion movement. For the Breckinridge men who have repented and are now loyal, I have no word of reproach.

Breckinridge was a traitor long before he was nominated. He returned to the Senate after it was known that treason was achieved. He arraigned the President because he defended the capital of the nation, on the ground that he had no legal power to call out *men for its defence.* Many of the Democrats of Indiana cried out, Amen!—Shame on such men! I defended Jackson for calling out the mounted men of Tennessee against the orders of the Secretary of War, and the Governor of Tennessee. Can I turn back on that record, and refuse to defend Mr. Lincoln? If Jackson had been in Baltimore, that bridge-burner Merryman would have had no chance for a writ of habeas corpus. He would have hung him as high as Haman at once. My doctrine is, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt."

But these old Democrats are alarmed at martial law, as if it never was declared before in this country. The "Democratic Address," signed by some men who never were Democrats, and not signed by those who have never been anything else, falsifies facts when it states that martial law has never suspended the habeas corpus before in this country. It was suspended in New Orleans in 1815, at Sackett's Harbor, and at other places. I have said those who had not been Democrats long signed this address. No wonder they made such mistakes.

Letter from Senator Wright.

The following letter from Hon. J. Wright, Democratic United States Senator from Indiana, was read:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 13, 1862.
To the President of the Union Convention:

DEAR SIR: I regret being absent from the great meeting of the Union men of our State; but this is no time for any man, however humble, to leave his post of official duty.

Nobly have the sons of Indiana sustained the patriotic history and impulses, bequeathed by their fathers, in this terrible contest for national existence. Their fame sheds a brighter lustre upon almost every battle-field, and throughout every section of the country their valor and patriotism are sounded with enthusiasm and pride; and whilst the heroic men of all parties and all classes, are in the tented field, engaged in the overshadowing work of putting down this foul rebellion, and beating back the enemies of our free institutions, may it, on this day, be your duty to set the like example of unity in your councils and patriotism in your purposes, by ignoring all past political opinion or party creeds, and present, for the suffrage of the vast Union party of the State, honest and good men, regardless of past principles or political associations. If we would succeed in preserving the Government of our fathers, we must have a united North. Party creeds and platforms will divide us, and thus paralyze the arm of the Government.

The President has called around him many men of different political opinions; among others, our present worthy and efficient Secretary of War, and Generals Halleck and McClellan. Those three men have more to do for the weal or wo of the Government, for the restoration of its unity and its priceless institutions, preserving them to us and our children, than perhaps all other men prominent among the American people, the President himself excepted. Yet these men all differ politically from the party that brought into power the present Administration. Can we not follow this fine example in this contest, when the question is so pre-eminently one of Government or no Government, country or no country? It is my sincere trust that harmony and peace will characterize all your acts and deliberations.

I have only time to add a single sentiment. Ultraism must be abjured.—Ultra measures, whether in the North or South, must perish—not one but both—or the Government will not survive. The vitality and virtue essential to the very existence of the nation, is to be found in elevating *good* and *honest men* to places of public trust, *far more* than in well-written creeds and platforms of party conventions.

Accept assurances of
Yours, most respectfully,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

State of Affairs in Richmond.

Mr. Raymond, of the N. Y. *Times*, writes from the camp before Richmond as follows:

There can be no doubt whatever that not only the Army but the people of Richmond, suffer greatly from lack of provisions and clothing. The Richmond papers are full of discussions on the subject, urging various modes of relief, and seeking to calm the apprehensions of the people.

The following letter from Richmond, of a recent date, gives important testimony on the same subject. It is from a gentleman whose name is well known, and who, I trust, will excuse this diversion of this letter from its original destination. Mr. Robinson is evidently writing to his wife, in King William county:

"RICHMOND, Friday, June 13, '62.

"*Dear Mary:* I am more than grateful for your long letter received by Mr. Aylett last night. A single line from you is more consoling than all the news and messages that may be otherwise brought me. So many persons had come over and brought me no letter that I had begun to think very hard of it, but am glad to find you still hold me in remembrance.

"I do not blame you for breaking up, for if you had asked my advice at the time, I should not have known how to give it or what to say, and was all the time willing to leave it to your decision. But it galls me sorely to have what we have been for years gathering together, hauled away and scattered, and perhaps never gathered together again. I am attached to everything at or belonging to Pisgah, and so fondly looked to it as a place of rest. I am opposed to selling our furniture or anything else, except such things as you think we can do without should we ever go to housekeeping again, because they cannot be replaced for five times what they would sell for for years to come. You have no idea of the destruction of property and the scarcity of everything. It is with great difficulty clothing can be obtained for our soldiers now, and it is getting worse every day, and I expect we shall need even our bed clothing to clothe ourselves and our negroes. I do not wish to sell the hogs or anything else, unless you think we shall lose them. Corbin and Lot will, I hope, with encouragement, keep off the negroes. Give Corbin, Lot, William, Henry, and Nancy, a dollar apiece for me, and tell them I sent it and desired to be remembered to them. Tell Henry to let Jimmy and Peter Hoomes have corn whenever they want it, and get them to assist in trying to make a crop. He had better take care of what wheat is on hand, for it is doubtful whether the growing crop will be saved.

"You speak of wishing to get to Richmond. Let me advise you not to come. Friends that were glad to see you before would not be now. It is near upon starvation here with everyone. Board $3,50 per day, and nothing to eat at that. Mr. Dudley was kind enough to give me a room at the depot, and he and I, and four or five others, are messing and doing our own marketing and cooking. I will give you a sample of what we pay for what we have to eat: Bacon, 60 cents per pound; lard and lamb, 60 cents per pound; coffee, $1,50 per pound; sugar, 60 cents; greens, 50 cents per head; bread, 10 cents per loaf; molasses, $4 per gallon. I saw Eugene day before yesterday. He is stationed five miles below here, immediately on the railroad. I send him bread every morning by the cars. Claiborne was in to see me last Saturday. He stands it manfully. Ben is well and hearty, and is about three miles from here.—I have provided them all with clothes, and will attend to their wants as long as I am here. Beverly left here yesterday for Brunswick, but will be back again in a few days to take the captaincy of a company in Col. Chambliss' regiment. The Colonel is an intimate friend of his.

"Both armies are entrenching themselves around this place, and I do not think a fight will take place for some time. The advance of the enemy in the direction of Hanover Court House in the last two or three days, will prevent my getting to King William, as I expected. As soon as the way is clear I expect to go to the upper parts of Hanover, King William, and King and Queens, to purchase provisions for the army. Give my love to Henry and tell him to take care of Phis. I have given Frank to Ben, and would like to have Phis here if I could get anything to feed him on.

"With much love, yours most affectionately, THOS. ROBINSON."

The President on Slavery and the Present Troubles.

Interview with "progressive friends."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—This morning a delegation of the religious society of Progressive Friends, composed of Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Delaware; Oliver Johnson, of New York; Alice Eliza Hambleton, Dinah Mendenhall, William Barnard and Eliza Agnew, called on the President and presented a memorial soliciting him to issue a proclamation of emancipation of the slaves.

Senator Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, introduced the delegation, accompanied by Representatives Kelley, Davis and Campbell, of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. Senator W. stated the object of the visit, and the President replied that he would listen with pleasure to the delegation.

Mr. Oliver Johnson said:

Mr. President: We appear before you, by your kind permission, not to solicit office either for ourselves or our friends, nor to ask for any party or personal favor, but in the interest of the country and of humanity. Our clients are the four millions of slaves who cannot speak for themselves, but only lift up their chained hands in agonizing supplication for the freedom which it is in your power, in the solemn crisis of the country's fate, to confer upon them.

Mr. J. then read the memorial, as follows:

Memorial of the Religious Society of Progressive Friends.

"*To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:*

"The religious Society of Progressive Friends, in yearly meeting assembled, at Longwood, Chester co., Pa., from the 5th to the 7th of Sixth month, 1862, under a solemn sense of the perils besetting the country, and of the duty devolving upon them to exert whatever influence they possess to rescue it from impending destruction, beg leave, respectfully but earnestly, to set forth for the consideration of President Lincoln:

"That they fully share in the general grief and reprobation felt at the seditious course pursued in opposition to the General Government by the so-called "Confederate States;" regarding it as marked by all the revolting features of high-handed robbery, cruel treachery, and murderous violence, and therefore utterly to be abhorred and condemned by every lover of his country, and every friend of the human race.

"That, nevertheless, this sanguinary rebellion finds its cause, purpose, and combustible materials, in that most unchristian and barbarous system of slavery which prevails in that section of the country, and in the guilt of which the whole land has long been deeply involved by general complicity; so that it is to be contritely recognized as the penalty due to such persistent and flagrant transgressions, and as the inevitable operation of the law of eternal justice.

"That thus heavily visited for its grinding oppression of an unfortunate race, "peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot," whose wrongs have so long cried unto heaven for redress—and thus solemnly warned of the infatuation as well as exceeding wickedness of endeavoring to secure peace, prosperity, and unity, while leaving millions to clank their chains in the house of bondage—the nation, in its official organization, should lose no time in proclaiming immediate and universal emancipation so that the present frightful effusion of blood may cease, liberty be established, and a permanent reconciliation be effected by the removal of the sole cause of these divisions.

"That in his speech delivered at Springfield, before his election to the Chief Magistrate, the President expressly declared: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.'

"That this Society, therefore, urgently unites with a wide-spread and constantly increasing sentiment in beseeching the President, as the head of the nation, clothed with the constitutional power, in such a fearful emergency, to suppress the rebellion effectually by the removal of its cause, not to allow the present golden opportunity to pass without decreeing the entire abolition of slavery throughout the land, as a measure imperatively demanded by a due regard for the unity of the country, the safety and happiness of the people, the preservation of free institutions, and by every consideration of justice, mercy, and peace.—Otherwise, we have fearful reason to apprehend that blood will continue to flow, and fierce dissensions to abound, and calamities to increase, and fiery judgments to be poured out, until the work of national destruction is consummated beyond bee of recovery.

"The above memorial, after thorough deliberation and discussion, was unanimously adopted by the Society; and Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., Alice Eliza Hambleton, of Chester co., Pennsylvania, and Oliver Johnson, of New York, were appointed delegates to bear the same to Washington and present it to the President of the United States. It was also agreed that any other members of the Society, wishing to do so, might join these delegates in the discharge of their duty.

"Signed by direction and on behalf of the Religious Society of Progressive Friends. OLIVER JOHNSON,
JENNIE K. SMITH, Clerks."

The President then said, that as he had not been furnished with a copy of the memorial in advance, he could not be expected to make any lengthy remarks. He was pleased that the delegation had not come as office-seekers, for they were the source of his great troubles and perplexities. The next most troublesome subject was slavery. He agreed with the memorialists, that slavery was wrong, and differed from them only in respect to the ways and means of abolishing it. The extract from his Springfield speech in the memorial was incomplete, not including a sentence in which he had indicated his views as to the effect upon slavery itself of the resistance of its extension. If a decree of emancipation would do the work, John Brown would have done it at Harper's Ferry. The Constitution is binding upon the people of the South, but cannot be enforced at present. Do you think a decree of emancipation would be any more effective.

Mr. Johnson—True, Mr. President, the Constitution cannot now be enforced at the South, but you do not for that reason give up the struggle. The memorialists believe that the extinction of slavery is necessary as means of the attainment of your object.

The President replied that he felt the importance and magnitude of the task before him, and hoped to be rightly directed in the very embarrassing circumstances by which he was surrounded.

William Barnard then made a few remarks, expressing his sympathy for the President, and his ardent desire that he might be guided by Divine wisdom in the exercise of the power placed in his hands for giving freedom and peace to the country.

Mr. Lincoln replied in an impressive manner, for he felt very deeply his need of Divine aid and guidance in the discharge of his solemn duties.—He had sometimes thought that he might be an instrument in the hands of God for accomplishing a great work, and he certainly was willing to be.—Perhaps God's way of accomplishing the end which the memorialists have in view is different from theirs. At any rate, he should endeavor with a firm reliance on the Divine Arm, and, seeking for light from above to do his duty.

The delegation then retired.

Grievous words stir up anger.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862. NO. 4.

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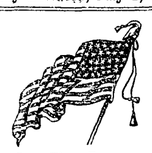
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 1, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When as proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming!
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"*In God is our trust!*"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

ON TO RICHMOND!

THE NEWS.

For three or four days the whole North has been in a high state of excitement. McClellan has been moving on Richmond slowly but surely. Since Tuesday last our whole army in the neighborhood of Richmond has been active and moving forward to certain victory! Richmond, if not *now* in our possession, must fall this week. We give the latest news.

The following despatch we received last evening:

HARRISBURG, June 30, 5 P. M.

News has just come stating that the rebels were soundly thrashed by Pennsylvania Reserves, that McClellan is moving on Richmond. ELI SLIFER.

POOR "DOWN TRODDEN" VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig of the 18th announces that the conscription act was now being enforced in that city. Maj. Moncure has charge of the business in that city. The Whig is begging indulgence from the military satraps of Jeff for a few days, in order that the poor down trodden citizens of the once proud metropolis of the State of Washington, and Madison, and Jefferson, and Randolph, may have a chance to offer themselves voluntarily, before the system of forcible arrests is resorted to. Poor *down trodden* Virginia! How pitiable is her condition! She is getting her *rights* with a vengeance! *Perhaps* she may find her interests in her slaves more secure, now, under the old Union! Dearly is she being paid for her folly in permitting such contemptible demagogues and unprincipled knaves as Wise, and Pryor, and Letcher, backed by the negro traders of Richmond, as they were, to raise her arm against the Government formed by such men as Madison, and Randolph, and Patrick Henry.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—It is not generally known that the great National Horse Fair will be held at the Keystone Park, Williamsport, Pa., September 2d to the 5th, inclusive.—Arrangements have been made to secure the finest assemblage of imported, blooded and native bred horses that has ever been collected in this country. The list of premiums will be large, running as high as $200.—Liberal arrangements have been and will be made with the different railroads. Williamsport is situated in the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, and is accessible by railroad from all parts of the Union, and is eminently well suited for the exhibition.

☞ The official lists of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published, from which it appears that eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 5,897.

☞ The rate of postage on letters in the Southern Confederacy has been raised from five to ten cents.

SENATOR.—The politicians in this Senatorial district are offering themselves for the seat made vacant by the death of Col. Wharton. The candidate will of course be conceded to this county for the unexpired term, and we take the liberty of naming a man for the position—a man not thought of by politicians—but a man we could vote for, because we know him to be a man of the people—a business man—a Union man, well booked up in all the affairs of the country, and the wants of the people. That man is THOMAS FISHER, of Huntingdon.

A Kentuckian on Slavery.

The following remarks made by Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, a Kentuckian by birth and residence and an officer in the army of the United States, at a banquet given in his honor at Louisville, on Monday of last week—are deserving of more than ordinary consideration. After an address to General Rousseau, by the Hon. James Guthrie, one of the leading citizens of Kentucky, who for a time was regarded as rather doubtful in his loyalty, and who was the Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Pierce's administration, Gen. R. spoke in this unmistakable and emphatic manner:

"I desire to state that this rebellion is a lie from the beginning. There was never any cause for it. To begin and keep it up by a system of wholesale lying was adopted and is pursued industriously to this day. Wherever the army has gone it has met this fell spirit of falsehood. We have taken none of their property; we have excluded their slaves from our lines; when needed, we have placed guards of our soldiers around their houses to protect them—and yet they persist in calling us abolitionists and negro-thieves. And in spite of our disclaimers and our soldiers' asservations to the contrary—of our words and our acts—they have insisted that our object is to liberate and steal their slaves.

"And if we fail to restore the Union, 'the everlasting nigger' will be the cause of the failure. They know what they say is false, yet they never cease repeating it. Behind and before us this has been the cry of the enemies of the Government. The army in its intercourse with the secessionists has pleaded, and is still pleading for peace under the old Government, offering to our southern brethren all they ever had, and claiming nothing except in common with them. They want to take nothing from any one, but desire their southern brethren shall enjoy all their rights unimpaired.

"But the negro is in the way, in spite of all that can be done or said.—Standing before the eye of the secessionists, the negro hides all the blessings of the Government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself. If it had been any other species of property that stood in the way, the army, provoked as it has been, would willingly have seen its quick destruction.—But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. Yet, with all its conservatism and patriotism, the army has grown weary of this insane cry of 'abolitionism' as a cause for breaking up the Government.

"I have warned our southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night that if the war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of itself—the dead will bury its dead—and those who are causing all the desolation and bloodshed around us, under the false pretence that we desire to free their negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you snuff out a candle.—Slavery is not worth our Government. Slavery is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for Freedom.—It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

"I am for the Government of our fathers against all things and everybody. While the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. I am ready for the responsibility. A southern man, as I am, born and brought up in the south, with all my sympathies with the south, I could not hesitate one moment when the issue is presented between the nigger and the Government of our fathers. I am for the Government of the United States against all its enemies.

"I hope and pray that our southern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point. We deprecate such a result; for we want our rights under the Constitution, and we are all ready to fight for theirs under the good old Government. I would to-day most willingly gird on my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery included; but they must not put slavery between me and the Government and laws of the United States.—*I will not consent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave.* I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children and friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country, on an altar dedicated to the 'Ebony Idol.'"

☞ Hon. Wm. P. Schell has been named by the Democratic County Convention of Bedford county, as a proper person to receive the State nomination for Auditor General. Mr. Schell would make an excellent officer.

The Convention also placed in nomination the following county ticket:

Assembly—John Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
District Attorney—John Palmer.
Commissioner—Andrew Crisman.
Poor Director—Solomon Reighard.
Auditor—John H. Barton.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—In the list of killed in the late battles before Richmond, as far as given in this morning's papers, we have not been able to find the names of any of our Huntingdon county boys. All cannot expect to escape, and it will be some days before we can have a full and correct list.

A MARYLAND TRAITOR.—It will be recollected that shortly after the battle at Front Royal, during the excitement consequent upon the exultation of the rebels, the office of the Hagerstown Mail, a traitorous sheet, was destroyed by the mob. The following letter has recently been found at the residence of a Dr. Funston, some five miles beyond Winchester, who was an aid to Gen. Harper at the time Harper was the Commandant at the Ferry, written by the editor and proprietor of that paper:

HAGERSTOWN, April 31, 1861.—*Dr. Funston*:—Dear Sir: I have dropped Gen. Harper a map of our county.—The map of Franklin county I will forward him, or all the information he may desire thereto in a day or two.

"The Union Shriekers" or Black Republicans here are gaining on the fears of the people. Many good Southern Rights men are now wavering, owing to these excited apprehensions, and our cause is daily losing strength. I still hope the lower portion of the State will remain firm, and in the end we will escape from the chains that bind us to Black Republicanism.—Surely Maryland was bound hand and foot.

You will do me a great kindness, and one that I will not be likely to forgot soon, if you interest yourself with Gen. Harper in procuring me a good weapon of defence. Only yesterday I was threatened with a mob, who said they would compel me to bring out the "Stars and Stripes." Very truly yours,

DANIEL DECKERT.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

ADVANCE OF THE LEFT WING.

Sharp Resistance of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following despatches have been received at the War Department:

First Despatch.

REDOUBT No 3, June 25—1.30 P. M.—To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Have advanced our pickets on the left considerably to-day, under a sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely.—Some firing still continues.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

[*Second Despatch.*]

Success of the Movement.

REDOUBT No. 3, June 25—3.10, P. M.
To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy are making a desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's and one-half of Hooker's divisions are where I want them.

I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work I intended to do.

Our men are behaving splendid.—The enemy fight well also.

This is not a battle, but merely an affair of Heintzleman's Corps, supported by Keyes, and thus far goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained.

Our loss is not large thus far.

The fighting up to this time has been done by Hooker's Division, which has behaved as usual, that is, "most handsomely."

On our right, Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

[*Third Despatch.*]

The Enemy Driven From his Camp.

REDOUBT No. 3, June 25—5 P. M.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War*:—The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Captain Demsey brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camp in front of this, and all is now quiet.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

General McClellan's Headquarters,
June 25—Evening.

General Hooker at nine o'clock this morning advanced his Division with the view of occupying a new position. The result was that his troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during which the rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men.

During the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy showed no disposition to accept.

The troops all fought gallantly as ever. The loss on our side will be about 200 killed and wounded.

The following are among the wounded:

Col. Morrison, volunteer, aid to Gen. Palmer, wounded in the hand.

Capt. Rafferty, Excelsior regiment, wounded in the leg.

The casualities among the officers of the First Massachusetts, which suffered the most, is as follows:

Capt. Wild, wounded in the hand.

Capt. Chamberlain, wounded in the face.

Lieut. Thomas, arm amputated.

Lieut. Dalton, wounded in the breast.

Lieut. Perkeson in the leg.

The number of our killed is small, most of the men being wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not known but it is believed to be equal to our own.

The rebel camp in front of Hooker's Division was captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought for was a swamp with thick underbrush, beyond which, was an open country. The woods intervening between our troops and the enemy prevented the result of the artillery firing being known. Capt. De-Russey succeeded in getting two Napoleon twelve-pounders through the swamp during the afternoon. They did excellent service. An effort of the enemy being to capture the guns, and resulting in his being driven back with severe loss.

The result of to-day's fight is highly important to the health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place the troops beyond the swamps.

Gen. McClellan was present during the whole day, superintending all the movements.

Important Military Movement.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The forces under Major Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, have been consolidated into one army, to be called the Army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command.

The forces under Gen. Fremont will constitute the first army corps, to be commanded by Gen. Fremont.

The forces under Gen. Banks will constitute the second army corps to be commanded by that officer.

The forces under Gen. McDowell will constitute the third army corps, to be commanded by Gen. McDowell.

Gen. McCall's division, 10,000 strong, which formed a part of Gen. McDowell's corps, has reached Gen. McClellan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while Gen. Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.

Besides McCall's division, General McClellan has received other reinforcements, to the amount of several thousands, since the battle of Fair Oaks.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The consolidation of the forces under Major Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, to be called the "Army of Virginia," with Major General Pope as the chief commander, is hailed with delight as an earnest of the determination of the President to act with reference only to the public welfare, while it is not doubted that all of these officers will cheerfully co-operate in the performance of their patriotic duty.

The Late Battle near Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Beaufort, and the Ericsson from Key West, with dates to the 18th, and from Port Royal to the 23d. The latter brings 181 passengers, including Gen. Benham and staff, and 57 soldiers wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston.

The account of the fight copied from the Charleston papers is correct. The United States troops, under General Benham, made an attack at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of 668 killed, wounded and missing. The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

The Ericsson landed the Seventh New Hampshire, six companies of the Nineteenth New York, and four companies of the First Regular Artillery, at Port Royal.

General Fremont Relieved of his Command.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following order was issued to-day:

"*War Department, Washington, D. C.*, June 27, 1862.—Major General John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major General Pope as commander-in-chief of the Army of Virginia is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him; and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned, would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service;

"It is ordered by the President that Major Gen. John C. Fremont be relieved from the command.

"Second—That Brigadier-General Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, in place of General Fremont, relieved.

"By order of the President.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

LATEST NEWS.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

Severe Battle in Front of Richmond.

Successful Strategetic Movement.—The Rebel Army Entrapped.—The Fall of Richmond Certain.—The Pennsylvania Reserves bear the Brunt of the Fight.—The Enemy Attack them Ten to One.—The Reserves Stand Firm until Ordered Back.—Union Loss in Killed and Wounded Twelve Hundred.—The Battle a Decided Union Victory.—Our Lines Advanced Two Miles Nearer Richmond.

NEW YORK, June 30.—An extra has just been issued here, with dispatches dated on the battle field, on Sunday morning.

The dispatches states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategetic movement, driving the enemy immediately into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel army.

The attack was made by the rebels in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above Mechanicsville on Thursday afternoon.

The rebels fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to our one. The only force engaged that day was McCall's division. The battle lasting from two o'clock till nine p. m., when the division was ordered back.

General McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

Another report is also published, dated June 27th, which states that our killed, wounded and missing will number twelve hundred.

The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other Divisions into close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front or the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which could be done and was expected on Saturday. It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defence, heretofore kept up, to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effective distance, also to allow the rebels to follow up and, if possible, to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles on this side of Gaines' Mills, early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they had gained the victory, our troops slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy, and reached the position designed for their occupation by Gen. McClellan, the rebels followed in great force, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here lasting till seven o'clock when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with a greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by Generals Slocum's, Palmer,s, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were beaten badly. Meagle's brigade went into battle with their coats off, and sleeves rolled up to fight like tigers.

The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held in the first part of the day. Gen. Porter's corps only contended against the rebels, but subsequent reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among the killed are Col. Sam. W. Black and Lieut. Col. Sweitzer, of the 63d Pennsylvania, Col. Gane, of the 22d Massachusetts, Col. Roberts, of the 1st Michigan, Col. M'Quade and Lieut. Col. Skellen, of the 14th New York, and Major Patterson, of the 62d Pennsylvania.

Important from the West.

News from the Ram Fleet Off Vicksburg.—Attack on Vicksburg Momentarily Expected.—Com. Farragut Confident of Success.—Gen. Curtis in a Perilous Condition.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A special dispatch has been received here from the Union ram fleet off Vicksburg, dated June 26th, stating that the Union ram fleet communicated with Commodore Farragut on Wednesday, and that he was expected to attack Vicksburg on Friday. Twenty vessels were in position. Commodore Farragut is confident of victory.

The rebel force is estimated at twelve thousand men.

Com. Davis' fleet is to co-operate with Farragut.

Gen. Curtis is in a perilous condition in Arkansas. The rebel General Rains, having got in his rear with fifteen thousand men.

The Late Victory in Arkansas.

FULL DETAILS.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times furnishes the following interesting details of the expedition to White River and its results;

The White River Expedition.

The White River expedition left here last Friday for the purpose of ascending that stream as far as Jacksonport, three hundred and fifty miles from the mouth, supplying Genl. Curtis' force with provisions, and capturing the transports the rebels were known to have concealed there from their proper owners, the loyal citizens of the country. The expedition consisted of the iron-clad gunboats Mound City, (flagship), Capt. A. H. Kilty; the St. Louis, Captain Wilson McGunnegle; the two wooden gunboats, Lexington, Captain J. W. Shirk; and the Conestoga, Capt. G. W. Blodgett, with the tug Spitfire, armed with a 12 pound howitzer, and the transports, New National, White Cloud and D. Musselman, carrying part of Col. G. N. Fitch's 46th Indiana regiment and a large amount of supplies. The first success of the expedition, as I have mentioned before, was the capture of the men and valuable steamer Clara Dolsen.

The second success is the taking of two rebel fortifications on the river just below the miserable little settlement dignified by the name of St. Charles, eighty-two miles from the mouth. The expedition tarried at the confluence of the Mississippi from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, and then proceeded cautiously and slowly up the river, having heard obstructions had been placed in the water, and batteries erected to resist the progress of the Fleet. The gunboats steamed along, the flag-ship in the advance, the St. Louis in her wake, and the wooden boats about half a mile behind, all of Monday, without meeting with any event of consequence or the least exciting occurrence.

Progress of the Union Fleet.

The Union fleet had proceeded something over eighty miles up White River, when they were fired upon from a battery on the south side, but so hidden among the trees that the officers could hardly determine the spot whence the pieces were discharged. The guns of the enemy were not very heavy.—They sounded like 12 and 24-pounders, and subsequent examination proved they were such.

The Action Begun.

Two of the shots struck the casemates of the St. Louis, but glanced off harmless, while most of them passed over the deck. The Mound City and St. Louis both fired at the rebel battery, and frequently observed that their shells fell very near, if not inside of the works. After seven or eight minutes, the enemy appeared fatigued with his efforts and fired only at intervals, whereupon the Mound City pushed on, leaving the first battery to the St. Louis and Conestoga, which were sending a few shells at the rebel works at a mile's distance.

Position of the Fortifications.

At this place there was a bend in the river, and further up a more decided turn towards the South; the general course of the stream being East and West. The first battery was opposite the former bend, on the top of a ridge about fifty feet high; and the opinion that it had a companion was soon substantiated by a heavy report from a point half a mile above, and the roar of a round shot across the bow of the Mound City, and the burial of the iron missile in the bank on the opposite side. A second shot came, but it went wide of the mark, and cut off the branches of a tree two hundred yards in the rear of the vessel. This new ordnance was heavier than that in the lower battery; and here was a foeman worthy of the flag-ship, which promptly proceeded to pay her compliments to the loud-voiced stranger.

The Mound City fired her bow guns twice, and then her port guns, as she steamed up the river a little further—making the distance between herself and the upper battery less than half a mile. The second fortification was on the same bluff or ridge that its fellow was, but a little further from the shore, and in a south-westerly direction from the flag-ship, preventing its guns from bearing directly on the Mound City.

The effect of the flag-ship's shots could not be well determined, but they appeared to be falling where the gunners desired, and the cannonade on her part, as well as on that of the St. Louis, was warmly kept up for eight or ten minutes; less than twenty having elapsed since the first gun had been fired from the lower battery.

Movement of Infantry.

In the meantime Colonel Fitch had landed his five or six hundred men on the southern bank below the first battery with the intention of attacking the upper works in the rear, and surprising the enemy at their guns. He was already on the march and had signalled the Mound City to cease firing, that his own men might not be injured, when an unanticipated accident of the most horrible character, almost entirely destroyed the officers and crew of the flag-ship.

Horrible Disaster to the Mound City.

A large cylindrical shot with iron flinges on each side, known among the rebels as the pigeon shot, struck the casemate on the port side in the upper port near the first gun at an angle of about ninety degrees; passing through the casemate and connecting pipe of the boilers, killed a gunner on the starboard side and alighting in the steward's pantry. The effect of severing the connecting pipe may be imagined. All the steam of the boilers at once rushed with a shrill, hissing sound into every part of the gunboat, which presented no means for its escape except through the port-holes and skylight. It was like injecting steam into an air tight box, and when we remember there were nearly one hundred and eighty human beings below the deck, the ineffable horror of their situation may readily be seen.

Terrible Destruction of the Steam.

The burning steam fairly mowed them down. They shrieked and leaped and writhed with pain. But the steam did not pity their tortures; it seemed rather to delight in their sufferings, and extended its vaporous torrents to new victims. Horrors upon horrors accumulated in that low, square, seething, boiling, fiery enclosure, where man endured all the fabled agonies of the damned, and yet could not die. To some, Fate was merciful; for it slew them at once. As many as forty-five or fifty who had stood on the gundeck a few moments before with buoyant hopes and elated spirits lay there in crimson death; unconscious of the pain of those around them; unhearing—O how fortunate!—the terrible moaning and groaning of the wounded sufferers.

It is easy to die, but it is hard to suffer. And many a pain-gleaming eye turned to the flushed corpses that strewed the deck, and asked in silent accent, why Heaven had not been so kind to all. Oh! the horror of that scene! Oh! the fearful power of man to suffer! Who that saw what was visible that day can ever forget? Will not that wail of distress fall on his ear in his dreams, and make him start in dread even from the arms of her he loves above his life!

As soon as the first shock had passed, those who had not been slain from full inhalation of the steam, were prompted, mad with pain, to leap into the river to cool their burning bodies. The impulse appeared to seize on all simultaneously, and out of the open ports plunged one wretch after another, until 70 or 80 were struggling in the water. Some were so badly scalded that they could not swim, and they, most fortunately, were drowned; while others, refreshed and cooled by the river, struck out manfully to the shore, as if they had been uninjured.

Barbarism of the Rebels.

At this crisis, when every principle of humanity called for aid and succor, the rebels proved themselves worthy of the antecedents that have dishonored and disgraced them from the beginning of the war. Instead of imitating the example of generosity and magnanimity set them by a brave and loyal people, struggling for the preservation of a great and glorious country; forgetting the heroic conduct shown by our seamen who endeavored, in the gunboat fight off Memphis, to save the lives of the unfortunate crew of the General Lovell, when she went down—the rebels, meanly, mercilessly, dastardly made every effort to destroy the poor scalded fellows who were seeking to reach the shore or our vessels with their burned and suffering limbs.

Perpetual shame upon the people—eternal infamy to the cause that can forget the common promptings of Nature in the demoniac hatred that strives only to destroy!

The gunners in the upper battery turned their guns upon the suffering officers and seamen of the Mound City, and Capt. Fry, the commander of the works, ordered his sharpshooters to kill every Yankee before he could reach the shore or succor could be brought.

The devilish enemy needed no second bidding. He ran with alacrity down to the boat, and there, under cover of the trees, fired muskets and rifles at the wounded swimmers with a cool diabolism that a savage South-sea Islander would have blushed to witness. Many a brave fellow was killed and sank in the river, and others were wounded several times before they obtained the needful aid from their loyal friends. The Mound City was powerless and drifting with the current. She could not aid them, and the St. Louis was then opposite the lower fortification.

Union Small Boats Fired Into.

The Conestoga, which was just below the Mound City, lowered two of her boats, and sent them to save the survivors of the horrible accident. No sooner had the gigs been manned, and no sooner were the sailors pulling at their oars on the divine errand of mercy, than the upper work blazed with its heavy guns at the succorers of distress.

The Union gigs were struck twice, one in the bow and the other in the stern; but, strange to say, they were not swamped, nor were they prevented from rescuing from the river some of the ill-fated crew.

A third boat, from the St. Louis, I believe, was struck with rebel shot, and shattered in pieces, but none of the inmates were hurt or drowned.—The enemy was still bent on his do moniac work, and would have fired his last cartridge at the defenceless sailors, had not the brave Indianians, under Colonel Fitch, succeeded by this time in reaching the rear of the fortification where Fry commanded, and arrested the labor of destruction.

The Rebel Fortifications Taken.

The Forty-Sixth Indiana rushed with a shout and a volley of musketry into the hostile works, and then charged with bayonets upon the inhuman foe. The rebels were completely taken by surprise. Before they had time to throw down their arms or cry for quarter, they were lying in their intrenchments and their life-blood ebbing away. Some of the secessionists fought with determined obstinacy against superior numbers, and fell covered with ghastly wounds.

Those of the rebels along the shore who had been firing at the Unionists in the water were soon charged upon by the Indianians, for whom they did not wait, but took to flight along the bank toward the village of St. Charles. A portion of the insurgents ran to a place above where the river had been obstructed, and jumping into a few small boats they had moored there, crossed the stream and disappeared in the woods.

The rout was complete. The victory was ours; but, alas! at what a price.

Loss of the Enemy.

At least one hundred and fifty to two hundred of the rebels must have been killed and wounded; nearly all of the number having been slain.—Their entire force was about five hundred, and of these about fifty were captured, and the remainder escaping in the manner I have described.

Among the prisoners was a Captain Fry, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy, and commander of the gunboat Ponchartrain, which, with three transports had been sunk opposite the upper fortification. Great indignation was felt against the renegade Fry, who is seriously wounded, and he would have been killed a dozen times but for the intervention of Col. Fitch.

One of the Indinnians had his musket levelled at Fry's head, and was about to pull the trigger, when his piece was knocked up by the Lieutenant of his company, and the life of the traitorous officer saved; but only, I fear, for further iniquity, and deeds of evil that good hearts will not believe are possible to man.

A Precious Villain.

Captain Fry denies emphatically that he had given an order to shoot the Nationists after the explosion on the Mound City, but his men declare he did so, and their statement is doubtless true. If the charge can be proved, Fry should be hanged on the loftiest gibbet in the land, for he is not only a dishonor to America, but a disgrace to all mankind. The world is bad enough, God knows, but such villains as Fry, thank Heaven, are few.

List of Union Casualties.

With the exception of the precious lives lost on the Mound City, there were no casualties on our side. A few of the Indiana troops were slightly wounded in the attack on the upper fortification, but no one was hurt sufficiently to unfit him for duty. But for the horrors of the explosion, the victory would have been as free from fatalities as it was from failures.

A Rebel Funeral.

Gen. Mitchell, at Huntsville, in answer to a request by his prisoners, allowed to them the privilege of funeral rites over their dead. Among those buried was a young officer, a relative and namesake of Howell Cobb. He was a brave young man, and of refined manners. Two hundred young ladies of Huntsville strewed his grave with flowers. Col. Bernard McGinness was also buried by the rebel prisoners with funeral honors. The Rev. Father Tracy performed the ceremonies of the Catholic Church in both instances. So touched were the prisoners at the kindness of Gen. Mitchell, that when they returned to their gloomy quarters they passed a series of resolutions, thanking the officer for his kindness, and Gen. Mitchell for the courtesy he extended, and closing with the hope that the day might not be far distant when the soldiers of the South and the defenders of the Union could shake hands and fight by each other's side in a common cause. The moral effect of such an event is greater than that of a battle. With this war brought to a speedy close, how many thousands will exclaim: "Oh, that we had known each other better before!"

DIED,

In Henderson township, on the 23d inst., MRS. SARAH BLACK, wife of Jacob Black.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS,

June 30, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.25@5.50
Common and Superfine	$4.31½@4.50
Rye Flour	3.25
Corn Meal	2.75
Extra White Wheat	$1.20@1.33
Fair and Prime Red	$1.20@1.24
Rye	67c
Corn, prime Yellow	44
Oats	40
Clover seed, ₹ 64 lbs.	$5.00@5.12½
Timothy	$1.50@1.75
Wool	46@47c
Hides	6½@7½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₹ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do ₹ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.00
Rye	70
Corn	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	4.00
Flax seed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Phillip Silknitter, dec'd.*]

Letters testimentary upon the last will and testament of Phillip Silknitter, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

DORSEY SILKNITTER,
Executor.

June 11, 1862-1t

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, July 1, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Fourth of July.

If there was ever a day since God made the earth, that ought to be celebrated by the American people, as a nation, it is the 4th of July, 1862. Wars, and rumors of wars, resound back from one end of our country to the other; the roar of cannon is heard and the bristling of bayonets is seen in every State of the Union, and our people have been called upon to take up arms against our brethren of the South, in defence of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, which, as an infuriated, ambitious mob, they seek to destroy. With all this upon us, the good God watches over and protects us from the wrath of those who have declared against us, and asserts the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes in every part of our stricken land wherever flung to the breeze by our gallant soldiers. Have we not, then, cause for rejoicing? Certainly we have, and let us do it, by having jollifications in every part of the county convenient for the people. But, in our hilarity, we should not forget to offer up thanks and prayers to him who vouchsafes us all these privileges and blessings, ungrateful and undeserving as we are.

THE 4TH IN HUNTINGDON.

As far as we have been able to learn, the only demonstration that will be made in this place, will be a celebration by the Methodist Sabbath School, at Cottage Grove, where the usual amount of the luxuries of life will be spread before the delighted children, and the usual spread-eagle speeches will be made. The Free and Easy Band will be in attendance, and discourse some of their charming airs.

In the evening their will be a grand display of over twenty different kinds of fire-works, at the Castalian Fount. The delicacies of the season will also be served up to visitors at this already popular resort.

THE 4TH ON BROAD TOP.

At 7.20, A. M., an Excursion Train will leave the H. & B. T. depot for Broad Top City, stopping at all intermediate points; returning, will leave B. T. City at 4.30 P. M. and arrive at Huntingdon at 9.23.

At Coalmont an Odd Fellow's and Sabbath School celebration will take place. A lively time is anticipated. Patriotic speeches will be made.

At Barnet, or Powelton, one and the same place, the members of the Catholic faith have made extensive preparations for celebrating the day in a becoming manner. The services of able speakers have been secured, the fatted calf will be killed, and all is expected to pass off as "merry as a marriage belle."

At Broad Top City a Sabbath School celebration will come off. Able speakers will be present on the occasion.

Col. Morrison, the popular landlord of the city Hotel, will prepare a dinner for the accommodation of those who visit the city on that day. We can testify to the superior style in which everything is got up by the Col. and his army of cooks. All who wish to have a "gay and festive" time, and a tip-top dinner, should go to Broad Top City.

STEALING FRUIT, &c.—Now, that the season for fruit and vegetables has commenced, it may be well to call attention to the legal penalty prescribed for trespassing gardens, orchards or other private grounds—stealing fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc. Everybody knows it is wrong to take a single berry, or pluck a single flower, without the consent of the owner, but from time immemorial there has been a laxity in this respect, until boys and men even think it a small matter to trespass upon the property of others, and appropriate whatever suits them.—Boys have become particularly troublesome in this respect, and in the cities and boroughs especially, it is next to impossible to prevent depredations upon gardens and orchards. So great had the evil become, that the Legislature, two years ago, found it necessary to pass a stringent law for the punishment of this class of offenders.

It is only necessary for the injured party to make information before a magistrate, and have the offender arrested and held for trial—when the testimony of the owner or occupant of the premises shall be admitted as evidence.

Another method of procedure is by civil action before a magistrate, against any person who shall damage any garden, orchard or field of growing crops, in any manner whatever. Judgment shall be given by the magistrate for double the amount of the damage proved to have been done, together with costs of suit; one-half of the damage or penalty to go to the use of the poor of the district in which the premises lie; and in default of payment, the party may be committed to jail for not less than one or more than twenty days.

A SWEET LITTLE BOQUET.—We received yesterday a sweet and beautiful little boquet, presented by, as we understood the name, Miss Annie Siegle. We are very thankful for such sweet presents.

A PAIR OF RUNAWAYS.—On Saturday evening, our young friend, Mr. W. W. Wallace, hired a horse and buggy from Mr. McManigal, to take an invalid friend, who was visiting this place, out riding. Nothing unusual occurred until they had got some distance from town, when one of the hind wheels of the buggy came off, "spilling" the occupants upon the ground, and frightening the horse so that he run away. The young men were not hurt, but somewhat frightened. The horse took the road home and was caught by the gentleman who resides on Dr. McMurtrie's farm the other side of Smithfield. Mr. Wallace then borrowed a buggy from this gentleman to bring his friend (who was unable to walk from the excitement,) to town. The horse was hitched to the buggy, the men got in and started. All went on well enough until they came to the bridge that crosses the run at the upper end of town, when the horse became frightened at something, and started off at full speed, throwing Mr. Wallace out just opposite Dean's Hotel. His friend still remained in the buggy, but the lines were gone, as Mr. W. was driving. The horse run at break-neck speed up Hill street to Anderson's, where he turned the corner and continued up the cross street to Washington street, where he again attempted to turn, or did turn, and run along Washington street, but he got on the pavement, tearing up door steps and trees, until he got in front of the Moser property, where the coupling came loose, turning the body of the buggy upside down and throwing the sick man upon the pavement. The horse run on until he got to the end of the street, where he fell and laid until he was helped up. The result of the affair may be summed up as follows:—The destruction of two buggies; a slight injury to Mr. Wallace's right shoulder, and a severe shock to the invalid. Fortunately, he received no sprains or bruises of any kind, but was very much prostrated from fright and excitement. He was taken into a house just at hand and three or four physicians called in, but they could discover no injury. We are happy to learn that he is recovering from the shock.

FIRE.—On Saturday last, some boys, who were playing with squibs, accidentally set fire to the house of our neighbor, Mrs. Dorland. The fire was discovered, the alarm given, and the fire extinguished before any serious damage was done. Had the fire got under headway, no power that could have been brought into requisition, would have saved the entire block, as a gentle breeze was blowing, and all the houses in the block, except one, are frame, and as dry as powder. We warn boys to desist from the careless use of fire-works of every description. We have no objection to the boys using them on the fourth of July, if they are cautious, but we enter our protest against the promiscuous use of them for a week before or after the 4th. If they must use them, let them go away from where there is any danger of setting fire to valuable property, which might cause the loss of thousands of dollars; if they injure themselves by their carelessness, it is their own look-out.

A WORD TO THE BOYS.—We notice that several handbills printed at this office within the past few days, have either been badly mutilated or torn down altogether. Now, boys, we want to tell you in all candor, that we will not suffer such things to be done. We wish to say to you kindly, that the first one of you we catch tearing down or in any way defacing any handbill or circular issued from this office, we will have arrested and lodged in the stone institution at the head of Smith street, and, we hope, Jailor Shoemaker will feed you upon nothing but bread and water. Remember, we will be no respector of persons. We don't care who you are. If you cannot let handbills alone, you ought to be in jail. If you think a little while, you will remember that we did, "once upon a time," cage two or three boys for committing the same outrage, and we say, beware, or some of you will meet with the same fate. "A word to the wise" &c.

THE Standing-Stone Literary Association, of this place, at its meeting on the evening of the 24th ult., elected the following officers:

President—R. McDivitt. Vice President—H. T. White. Rec. Sec.—J. H. Glazier. Cor. Sec.—James Higgins, Librarian—J. Simpson Africa.

We understand the Association purposes giving a public entertainment in a short time, for the benefit of the Soldiers Aid Society. We hope the project will be carried out, as we learn that the means of the Aid Society are about exhausted, and the gentlemen could not employ their talents to a better advantage at this time. We hope to have the pleasure of announcing the entertainment soon.

THE 4TH AT MCCONNELLSTOWN.—We are requested to inform the public generally, that a supper will be prepared on the 4th of July at the house of Mr. John Schock in McConnellstown, and that music will be in attendance. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The Hutchison Family will give a concert in the Court House on Thursday evening.

THE Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntingdon, thank those of their friends who have contributed *fresh fruit*, which has been preserved by one of the members for the sick and wounded soldiers. We hope others will contribute of their abundance of this season. Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. Benj. Graffius, or Mrs. William McMurtrie will receive such gifts, and thus aid in filling a box or boxes, as the articles of clothing are furnished and contributions from the citizens come in, to send off as early as possible to supply the many calls for the comfort of our brave suffering men. At our last meeting a resolution of thanks to Robert Lott was passed for wheeling boxes to the station free of charge, and to others who have assisted in the good work.

The Society will shortly prepare for publication their report for the year, to enable the friends of the cause to judge of the manner in which the funds have been expended.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

June 28, 1862.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF IOWA LAND.—Such of our people as own real estate in Iowa will be interested to know that the State having levied a tax of two mills upon the assessed valuation of 1861, to meet her direct tax of twenty millions, apportioned among the several States, by Act of Congress, passed at the extra session, the said tax is now due, and will become delinquent if not paid immediately. Our citizens, therefore, who have land there, should attend to this matter at once, as the penalties are heavy, and the process summary, for collection after the time specified.

A PARTY of "beaux" and "belles" repaired to Happy Hollow, below town on Friday last, where they passed the afternoon in mirth and sport, and the devouring of "good things," in the shape of cakes, and "sich like," attendant upon all occasions of the kind. We can testify that the delicacies spread before the party upon the green sward were not hard to take. After all had eat and were satisfied there was still enough left for another party of the same "calibre." Thanks to the ladies.

LOST.—On Warriorridge or in Huntingdon, during the accident on Saturday evening, a small black porte-monnaie, containing 4 Treasury notes ($5 each) one or two dollars in Gold, and some change in Silver, also some papers valuable only to the undersigned. $5 Reward will be paid if returned to the office of R. B. Wigton.

WM. H. WEEKS.

Huntingdon, July 1, '62.-1t*

CONCERT.—Our citizens should not forget to attend the concert given by Prof. Coyle and his class this evening. The proceeds are to go to the "Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society." Prof. Coyle's ability to entertain an audience is too well known to need any commendation from our pen.

A UNION SERMON.—We had the pleasure on Sabbath afternoon last, of listening to one of the best sermons for the times, we think it possible for man to preach. It was delivered by Rev. Reid in the German Reformed Church. Every living man should have heard it.

FIRE WORKS.—Mr. E. C. Summers will give a free exhibition of fire works at Castalian Garden on the evening of the 4th. A gay time may be expected. All kinds of refreshments will be prepared for visitors.

THE B. T. R. R. Co. have repaired and altered their old carpentor shop and water station, into a warehouse, their old warehouse having been destroyed by fire last spring. Quite an improvement.

SALE OF FURNITURE &c.—The household furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of Geo. Black, dec'd. will be sold at public sale to-morrow Wednesday, July 2d. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Wallace & Clement have just received a stock of new goods. Read their advertisement and then give them a call.

A REGIMENT of soldiers numbering 1060, from Columbus, Ohio, commanded by Colonel Banning, passed through this place yesterday on their way to Annapolis, Md.

☞ We have received from Barletz Ely's farm at Airy Dale, clover stalks mensuring three feet six inches.—This is good clover.

☞ Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., has been nominated by the Democracy of Cambria, for re-election to the Legislature.

THE NEW MOSES.—One of the Mormon Saints, named Morris, lately set himself up as the Prophet Moses, newly descended upon earth, and no less than a thousand of the deluded people of Utah joined him and they formed a settlement thirty miles north of Salt Lake City. They were told that the Lord would supply their wants; but in default of that, they began to depredate upon the property of the people in their neighborhood. A military force was sent against them, and after an obstinate fight, in which Morris, alias Moses, was killed, the gang was overcome, a number of the men being taken prisoners. The whole affair, of which we have but a brief telegraphic report, is one of the queerest things of this very queer age. It shows that there can be delusions among the Mormons even more extravagant than the great Mormon delusion itself.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MANOR HILL, June 24, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Enclosed I send you a long list of articles with donor's names, that have been gratuitously contributed to Society and forwarded to the Hospitals for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. You will see by our lists that our Society has been busy collecting such articles as our patriotic friends are willing to contribute. Don't think that the annexed lists are all we can and have collected, as we have been busy forwarding hospital stores for the past nine months, and still feel that our duty is yet but partially fulfilled.

Our Financial Committee has labored most faithfully and deserves the highest praise for its patriotic zeal in the discharge of its arduous duties.

We think that our County Commissioners are doing a gross injury to our county in withholding the *people's money* from the suffering families of our county. The *people* are willing and able to pay the taxes imposed on them for the relief of the families of volunteers. Many that are now fighting our battles manfully for us, went there with the assurance that their families would be provided for, and that everything would be done to render them comfortable. Can we have no redress for such grievances, or must we turn a deaf ear to the call of suffering humanity?

Our lists have been delayed on account of some of our committees having moved away, and took their lists with them, the names therefore of persons contributing to those members of our committee, cannot, of course, be published until those lists can be had.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. McIlroy, 2 towels and a quantity of rice.
Mrs. C. M. Carey, jellies, canned tomatoes and dried fruit.
Mrs. John C. Wilson, 8 pounds butter and one linen sheet.
Miss Rachel Vance, 1 roll butter.
Mrs. Margaret H. Cummins, 1 roll butter and sundries.
Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, dried beef, dried berries and bandages.
Mrs. Nancy Thompson, grape jelly, tomatoes, dried fruit, chickens and bandages.
Mrs. A. C. Gibbony, canned peaches, dried berries, jam, 2 pillows, one pair drawers, apple butter and bandages.
Mrs. E. Tate, 1 pillow and bandages.
" Mary Mitchell, ½ bushel dried apples.
Mrs. Mary Barr, one pillow and chickens.
Mrs. Watt, dried fruit.
" Eliza Tully, dried fruit, pillow and bandages.
Mrs. Eliza D. Musser, dried fruit, pillow and apple butter.
Mrs. James Magill, apple butter, 1 sheet, two pillows and cases.
Mrs. Morrison, jelly, tomatoes, jam, some change in Silver, also some papers valuable only to the undersigned. $5 Reward will be paid if returned to the office of R. B. Wigton.
Mrs. H. Weeks.
Mrs. Jane Mitchell, 1 pillow, dried fruit, corn and chickens.
Mrs. G. Jackson, 1 pillow and sheet.
" John Campbell, do do.
" Mary Carey, do do.
" Rosanna Stewart, dried fruit, apple butter and butter.
Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, dried corn.
" Mary Cresswell, 1 towel and 1 sheet.
Miss Maggie Jackson, two gallons apple butter and chickens.
Mrs. Selia A. Stewart, apple butter, butter and chickens.
Mrs. George Porter, apple butter.
" N. A. Cummins, dried fruit, corn and apple butter.
Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, apple butter.
Mrs. I. M. Green, chicken and two pillows.
Miss Ruth Cummins, pillows, lint and bandages.
Mrs. J. Schnee, chickens.
" Margaret Stewart, linen sheets, dried fruit and jelly.
Mrs. Silas Gibboney, 2 pillows, two towels and bandages.
Miss Wilhelmina Silkenitter, dried berries and one pair socks.
Mrs. Ross, sen., dried berries.
Mrs. John Bumbarger, 2 pillows, 2 pair socks, one sheet and herbs.
Miss Emily J. Slack, one pillow.
Mr. R. McBirney, 1 store box.
" Andrew Crownover, do.
Mrs. Hezekiah Green, maple molasses, dried beef and one towel.
Mrs. Charles Green, Esq., apple butter, two towels and bandages.
Mrs. William Hughes, one quilt and twelve yards bandages.
Miss Martha Hunter, jelly, dried berries and lint.
Miss M. E. Hughes, 1 can currants.
Mrs. J. Gilliland, 18 yds. bandages.
Miss Kate Smith, 1 pillow, 1 sheet, dried fruit, tin cup and preserves.
Mrs. John C. Davis, dried beef and dried fruit.
Miss M. J. Davis, preserves.
" E. E. Davis, 30 yds. bandages.
Mrs. R. Oaks, 2 gallons apple butter and dried fruit.
Mrs. John Love, dried beef, 100 yds. bandages, papers and three pillows.
Mrs. T. P. Love, dried beef, lemon syrup, jelly, farina, papers and magazines.
Miss Margery Walker, dried fruit and berries.
Miss Ada P. Love, 50 yards bandages and papers.
Misses E. & M. Ramsey, 2 rolls bandages and dried berries.
Mrs. R. B. Myton, dried fruit.
" M. Lewis, dried berries, dried fruit, dried beef, soap and herbs.
Mrs. R. Moore, can fruit, dried corn, and cherries.
Mrs. M. Anderson, bandages.
" J. Davison, five rolls bandages, lint and soap.
Miss Callie Myton, lint.
" E. Henderson, dried fruit and dried berries.
Mrs. G. Chenney, Esq., bandages.
" Shuck, 1 sheet and new muslin.
" Ann Gregory, 1 sheet.
" R. Johnston, one sheet
" Joseph Gilliland, apple butter.
Miss J. Livingston, 2 pillows.
" Annie Wilson, 2 pillows.
" Belle Davison, three pillows.
" Margery Watt, apple butter, jar tomatoes and dried fruit.
Mr. John Walker, 4 pounds raisins and sundries.
Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, apple butter.
" Elizabeth Varner, five quarts blackberries (dried.)
Miss Billie Green, 2 pillows.
" Sallie Stewart, bandages.
Mrs. John Stewart, 2 pillows.
" James Stewart, dried cherries.
" George Slack, lint.
Mr. John R. Hunter, one box.

Also, 17 chickens, apple butter, dried fruit and pillows, the names of donors not known to the committee, as the above articles were left for collection without being marked. Numerous other articles were sent to the Treasurer, and the names of the donors not given. The Society would have been glad to publish the names of all the patriotic citizens of our valley, but owing to some mismanagement the names were not received; but feeling that all good and patriotic citizens would be glad to do something for their country, (by sending something to alleviate the pain, or something to cheer the drooping spirits of those who have periled their lives or sacrificed their health on the altar of our beloved country), we would hereby extend the invitation to all to send as soon as possible (anything in the above lists, or anything they think would be of service to our sick and wounded soldiers) to our Treasurer, Miss Margery Walker at Manor Hill, or to any of our committee.

Thankful for past favors we still feel like asking for more.

CHICAGO SAN. COM. ROOMS,
April 21, 1862.

To T. P. Love, for Soldiers' Aid Society, Manor Hill, Huntingdon co., Pa.:

The Chicago Sanitary Commission gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your liberal and appropriate benefaction of Hospital supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers. These supplies have been forwarded by us to Cairo, and you may rest assured that they will be properly appropriated for the purposes intended.

Could you but hear the reports we have from time to time of the blessings conferred upon our sick and wounded soldiers by such supplies, sent forward by this Commission you would be rejoiced to find that your kind efforts were directed in the right way.

Yours very respectfully,
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Sec.

CHICAGO SAN. COM. ROOMS,
April 28, 1862.

Mrs. J. W. Love, Pres't. Soldiers' Aid Society, Manor Hill, Huntingdon co., Penna.:

MADAM:—On the 21st inst. we advised you of the receipt of your box of hospital supplies, and we now thankfully acknowledge the receipt of another box of hospital stores from your patriotic Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society.

We can only repeat the assurance that our Commission are laboring to carry out the great object for which they were created, faithfully. We send you a report which you will find interesting. Yrs. resp'y,

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Sec'y.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
Quarter-master General's Office,
Harrisburg, May 23, 1862.

Dear Miss:—I am most happy to have it in my power to acknowledge the receipt of the large box, and cask of apple butter, forwarded on behalf of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Manor Hill, and on behalf of the brave men who have perilled their lives in defence of all that is dear to us as a nation. I thank your noble society for the valuable donation. Pennsylvania is bringing her sick and wounded home as fast as possible, and establishing hospitals in and about Philadelphia, and such supplies, the Surgeon General informs me, are much needed. I will forward your supplies to the hospital in the city where the sick and wounded are that have just been brought from Yorktown and Williamsburg. If you should send articles again do not *prepay* the freight. Yrs. Resp'y,

R. C. HALE, Q. M. G.

Miss Bella Davison, Manor Hill.

An Honest Southern Account of the Battle near Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, Monday, June 2.—With regard to the engagement of Saturday and Sunday, I can add little to the accounts which will have reached you through the city papers. It appears that our scouts reported 17,000 of the enemy on this side of the Chickahominy, at a point between the York River railroad and the Williamsburg road, some six or seven miles from the city, and not very far from the fortifications opposite Drury's Bluff. *The swelling of the Chickahominy by the storm, cut off, as was supposed, all chance of reinforcing these* 17,000, and the attack, already delayed, was begun, not at daybreak, but at 10 or 11 o'clock.

The enemy was found strongly entrenched and fully aware of our approach. His strength had not been very much over-estimated, if we may judge by the regiments represented by the prisoners taken. Of those nineteen were mentioned in the morning papers. There may have been 40,000 or 60,000 Yankees engaged, *but nothing proves it except their obstinate resistance and our heavy losses.*

Desperate courage carried entrenchment after entrenchment, and captured battery after battery. Late in the evening of Saturday the enemy attempted to relieve himself by a heavy flank movement on our left, but this was promptly checked by Whiting, and the day ended. Early on Sunday morning the enemy made a terrible attempt to retrieve his losses of the day previous, but he was again driven off leaving us his entrenchments and encampments, with the addition of a few guns not taken by us the day before. Thus matters continued until this morning, when, as usual, we fell back, permitting the enemy to re-occupy the entrenchments from which he had been driven *at such fearful cost.*

Our loss is very heavy, particularly in officers. Berdan's Sharpshooters did their work well, and unless something is done to check them promotions in the Confederate service will be altogether too rapid and certain. Our killed may not exceed five hundred; our wounded are nearly five thousand. Gen. Johnston *was wounded in the upper part of the right shoulder, the ball or fragment of shell passing over and burying itself in the muscles that cover the shoulder blade. In falling from his horse two ribs were fractured. He is, therefore, permanently disabled, at least for a month or so to come.* General Lee assumes command of the army. The number of Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants killed and wounded I will not pretend to estimate. The enemy's loss, except at the entrenchments, is not large. Protected by his earthworks and the dense undergrowth into which we drove him, he poured a decimating fire into our devoted ranks. This, without rodomontado, is the result of the battle.

I walked to within a mile and a half of the field yesterday morning, and gladly accepted the offer of a friend to ride back with him. The scene on the road beggars description. Omnibusses, wagons, caissons and other vehicles, were stalled and wrecked along the road for miles. Horsemen found it difficult to traverse the continuous mud puddles through which our brave fellows had marched to the scene of conflict, and were then marching under a terrible sun. I told my friend that our army must fall back, it being harder to provision it over these seven miles of mud than over the one hundred miles of rail between this and Manassas. The use of artillery and cavalry was out of the question. Even the by paths that led from the York River Railroad to the Williamsburg road were almost impassable, so boggy is the ground.

The report to-day is that he is concentrating a large force in the Mechanicsville road. We are ready for him there, and at all other points. Our army is large, full of valor, officered by the best talent, and the siege of Richmond—for such it will continue to be—will witness many desperate sorties.

The city is one vast hospital. Women's ministering hands are not wanting to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded.

The official statement of the casualties in the Third Brigade, Gen. R. E. Rhodes, show the following summary:

Twelfth Mississippi Regiment—5 officers and 25 men killed; 18 officers and 138 men wounded.

Sixth Alabama Battalion—11 officers and 91 men killed; 18 officers and 264 men wounded.

Fifth Alabama Regiment—1 officer and 26 men killed; 9 officers and 159 men wounded.

Twelfth Alabama—5 officers and 55 men killed; 6 officers and 133 men wounded.

The Second Florida Regiment went into the fight on Saturday with 885 men, and lost in killed and wounded 187 men.

This regiment was one of the first in a charge. The Colonel was severely wounded, and the Major and six Captains killed.

The Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment Col. Christie, reports nearly all of the field and company officers wounded, many severely, if not mortally, and among the privates, 30 killed and 120 wounded.

The Sixth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, in Virginia, Col. J. Bratton, has suffered severely in the battle near Richmond.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney subject to the decision of the People's Union Nominating Convention.

J. H. G. CORBIN.

Huntingdon, July 1st, 1862*

CASSVILLE SEMINARY:

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin July 31, 1862.

The expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in Common English, are $22, washing, light and fuel not included.

For information, address

J. W. HUGHES,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Penna.

July 2, 1862-4t.

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 200 acres, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kinds of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,
TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1850, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
R. B. WIGTON,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
DAVID DUNN,
J. GEORGE MILES,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
ALEXANDER PORT,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
GEORGE ZEBY,
A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Love, Administrator of Asaph Fagan, deceased, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing said parties, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1862, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund should present them before the Auditor or be thereafter barred from receiving any share thereof.

JOHN REED,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, June 25, 1862-4t.*

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) Second door above Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of

DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS,

of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.

April 23, 1862-3m.

$40 ! WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. HUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODELL,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., *New York.*

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
New York, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations. UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode. S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any wise interfering with the property of Jacob Snyder, wagonmaker of West township, Huntingdon co., comprising certain wagonmaker's tools, lumber and shop, household and kitchen furniture, &c., as I have purchased the same for a fair compensation.

ABRAHAM SNYDER, Mooresville.

J11, 1862*]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jacob H. Miller, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ANDREW MILLER,
ROBERT G. MCNEAL
Administrators.

Union tp., May 29, 1862-6t.

READING RAIL ROAD,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.35 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: TO NEW-YORK, $6 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 5 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 3.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
June 3, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PASS. EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	EASTWARD. PASS. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	..... Newton Hamilton, ...	.....	.....	9 45
4 39	.....	6 01 Mt. Union, ...	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	..... Mill Creek, ...	.....	.....	9 26
5 08	6 56	6 29 Huntingdon, ...	9 56	2 12	9 13
5 24	.....	..... Petersburg, ...	9 37	.....	8 56
5 32	.....	..... Barree, ...	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 56 Spruce Creek, ...	9 29	.....	8 43
5 55	.....	..... Birmingham, ...	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 18 Tyrone, ...	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	..... Tipton, ...	8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	..... Fostoria, ...	.....	.....	8 03
6 25	.....	7 34 Bell's Mills, ...	8 52	.....	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50 Altoona, ...	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12.50 and leaves at 1.20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, June 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows;

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 5.20 P.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M. & 6.40 P.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M. & 7.10 P.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.15 A. M. & 7.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.50 A. M. & 8.05 P. M.
Arr

CONFECTIONERY STORE.

JOHN WILSON

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a CONFECTIONERY opposite A. B. Cunningham's store, Hill street, where he will be pleased to serve the people with Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc., and everything else usually kept in a country confectionery establishment.

ICE CREAM.

He also informs the people that he has fitted up a room in a handsome manner, where he will keep constantly on hand ICE CREAM, which he will be pleased to serve out to those who favor him with a call.

JOHN WILSON.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1862-tf.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD -

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, sell as cheap! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY !

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

G. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 20, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntington, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Cunmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION

VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb 24, 1860-6m

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol Glues and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Coin Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

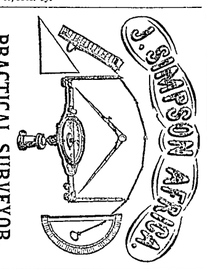
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1 50 per day. ☜

Sept. 19, 1861.-1y.



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Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Reliefe and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hops to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

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The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandt, H. Gin, P. Whiskey, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGNER

Huntingdon March 2, 1859

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DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional service to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

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COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, or I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

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GUITARS,

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For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

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LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

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IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860-1

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

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Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 100 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers. Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & Co. if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

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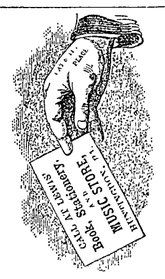

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